

drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Orleans Brand Shrimp Packed by United Packing Co., New Orleans, La."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Packed by United Packing Co., New Orleans, La.," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On April 7, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered by the court, ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**19761. Adulteration and misbranding of canned frozen eggs. U. S. v. 118 Cases of Frozen Whole Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. No. 27971. I. S. No. 29622. S. No. 6013.)**

Samples of canned frozen whole eggs from the shipment involved in this action were found to contain undeclared added sugar.

On March 31, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 118 cases of canned frozen whole eggs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., consigned by Swift & Co., Clinton, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 23, 1932, from Clinton, Iowa, to Buffalo, N. Y., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Whole X."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that frozen eggs containing undeclared added sugar had been substituted for the article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Whole X" (meaning whole eggs), was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On April 28, 1932, Swift & Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be relabeled, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,300, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the food and drugs act and all other laws.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**19762. Adulteration of celery. U. S. v. 264 Crates of Celery. Default decree entered. Portion of product delivered to Government agency for experimental purposes; remainder destroyed. (F. & D. No. 27991. I. S. No. 43234. S. No. 6016.)**

Arsenic was found on celery taken from the shipment involved in this action.

On or about March 26, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 264 crates of celery, remaining in the original unbroken crates at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about March 17, 1932, by Chase & Co., from Beardall, Fla., to Buffalo, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Crates) "Pre-cooled and Each Stalk Washed—Chase & Co. Sanford, Florida."

It was alleged in the article that the article was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On April 26, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that eight crates of the celery be delivered to this department for experimental purposes, and that the remainder be destroyed by the marshal.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**19763. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 15 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27920. I. S. No. 51735. S. No. 5960.)**

Samples of canned shrimp from the interstate shipment involved in this action were found to be partially decomposed.